Polyclonal Antibody Catalog #: APRab04852



### **Summary**

**Production Name** Integrin β1 (phospho Thr789) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

**Description** Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

**Host** Rabbit

**Application** ELISA,IF,IHC,WB **Reactivity** Human,Mouse,Rat

#### **Performance**

**Conjugation** Unconjugated

**Modification** Phospho Antibody

**Isotype** IgG

Clonality Polyclonal Form Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw Storage

cycles.

**Buffer** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.

**Purification** Affinity purification

#### **Immunogen**

Gene Name ITGB1

ITGB1; FNRB; MDF2; MSK12; Integrin beta-1; Fibronectin receptor subunit beta; VLA-4 **Alternative Names** 

subunit beta; CD antigen CD29

**Gene ID** 3688.0

P05556.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human **SwissProt ID** 

Integrin beta1 around the phosphorylation site of Thr789. AA range:749-798

### **Application**

**Dilution Ratio** WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300.

Molecular Weight 90kD

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### **Background**

Integrins are heterodimeric proteins made up of alpha and beta subunits. At least 18 alpha and 8 beta subunits have been described in mammals. Integrin family members are membrane receptors involved in cell adhesion and recognition in a variety of processes including embryogenesis, hemostasis, tissue repair, immune response and metastatic diffusion of tumor cells. This gene encodes a beta subunit. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants which encode different protein isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], function:Integrins alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1 and alpha-11/beta-1 are receptors for collagen. Integrins alpha-1/beta-1 and alpha-2/beta-2 recognize the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. Integrins alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-3/beta-1, alpha-4/beta-1, alpha-5/beta-1, alpha-8/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1, alpha-11/beta-1 and alpha-V/beta-1 are receptors for fibronectin. Alpha-4/beta-1 recognizes one or more domains within the alternatively spliced CS-1 and CS-5 regions of fibronectin. Integrin alpha-5/beta-1 is a receptor for fibrinogen. Integrin alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-6/beta-1 and alpha-7/beta-1 are receptors for lamimin. Integrin alpha-4/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1. It recognizes the sequence Q-I-D-S in VCAM1. Integrin alpha-9/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1, cytotactin and osteopontin. It recognizes the sequence A-E-I-D-G-I-E-L in cytotactin. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 is a receptor for epiligrin, thrombospondin and CSPG4. Alpha-3/beta-1 may mediate with LGALS3 the stimulation by CSPG4 of endothelial cells migration. Integrin alpha-V/beta-1 is a receptor for vitronectin. Beta-1 integrins recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. Isoform beta-1B interferes with isoform beta-1A resulting in a dominant negative effect on cell adhesion and migration (in vitro). In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions. When associated with alpha-7/beta-1 integrin, regulates cell adhesion and laminin matrix deposition. Involved in promoting endothelial cell motility and angiogenesis. May be involved in up-regulation of the activity of kinases such as PKC via binding to KRT1. Together with KRT1 and GNB2L1/RACK1, serves as a platform for SRC activation or inactivation. Plays a mechanistic adhesive role during telophase, required for the successful completion of cytokinesis., online information:CD29 entry,PTM:The cysteine residues are involved in intrachain disulfide bonds.,similarity:Belongs to the integrin beta chain family, similarity: Contains 1 VWFA domain, subcellular location: Isoform beta-1B does not localize to focal adhesions. Highly enriched in stage I melanosomes. Located on plasma membrane of neuroblastoma NMB7 cells. In a lung cancer cell line, in prometaphase and metaphase, localizes diffusely at the membrane and in afew intracellular vesicles. In early telophase, detected mainly on the matrix-facing side of the cells. By mid-telophase, concentrated to the ingressing cleavage furrow, mainly to the basal side of the furrow. In late telophase, concentrated to the extending protrusions formed at the opposite ends of the spreading daughter cells, in vesicles at the base of the lamellipodia formed by the separating daughter cells, subunit: Heterodimer of an alpha and a beta subunit. Beta-1 associates with either alpha-1, alpha-2, alpha-3, alpha-4, alpha-5, alpha-6, alpha-7, alpha-8, alpha-9, alpha-10, alpha-11 or alpha-V. Binds LGALS3BP and ITGB1BP3, when associated with alpha-7, but not with alpha-5. Interacts with FLNA, FLNB and RANBP9. Isoform Beta-1D interacts with ACE2. Isoform Beta-1A interacts with the C-terminal region of FLNC. Interacts with KRT1 in the presence of GNB2L1 and SRC. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat. Binds to human echoviruses 1 and 8 capsid proteins and acts as a receptor for these viruses.

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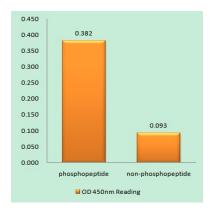


Interacts with RAB21.,tissue specificity:Isoform beta-1A is widely expressed, other isoforms are generally coexpressed with a more restricted distribution. Isoform beta-1B is expressed in skin, liver, skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle, placenta, umbelical vein endothelial cells, neuroblastoma cells, lymphoma cells, hepatoma cells and astrocytoma cells. Isoform beta-1C and isoform beta-1C-2 are expressed in muscle, kidney, liver, placenta, cervical epithelium, umbilical vein endothelial cells, fibroblast cells, embryonal kidney cells, platelets and several blood cell lines. Isoform beta-C-2, rather than isoform beta-1C, is selectively expressed in peripheral T-cells. Isoform beta-1C is expressed in non-proliferating and differentiated prostate gland epithelial cells and in platelets, on the surface of erythroleukemia cells and in various hematopoietic cell lines. Isoform beta-1D is expressed specifically in striated muscle (skeletal and cardiac muscle).,

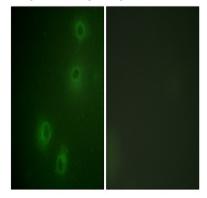
#### Research Area

Axon guidance; Focal adhesion; ECM-receptor interaction; Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs); Leukocyte transendothelial migration; Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton; Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection; Pathways in cancer; Small cell lung cancer; Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM); Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC); Dilated cardiomyopathy;

### **Image Data**



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Integrin beta1 (Phospho-Thr789) Antibody



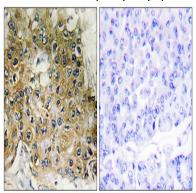
Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using Integrin beta1 (Phospho-Thr789) Antibody. The picture on the right is

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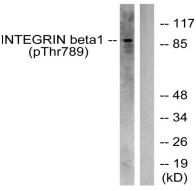


blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Integrin beta1 (Phospho-Thr789)

Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells treated with Ca2+ 40uM 30 ', using Integrin beta1 (Phospho-Thr789)

Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

#### Note

For research use only.